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THE TRACK RECORD
THE WESTERN BIGFOOT SOCIETY NEWSLETTER
JUNE SUMMARY 2004 #138
DEDICATE THIS ISSUE TO
MARY A. GREEN,
JANICE CARTER COY
FOX
ART BY JOEDY COOK
EDITOR RAY CROWI

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1994 CAVE CRAWL PHOTOS BY KEITH ARDINGER
RAY, PETER BYRNE AND SHERRY ARDINGER
DEEP IN THE RED RIVER CAVE
COMING OUT OF A HOLE ONCE
OCCUPIED BY A LIVING TREE,
LATER COVERED BY LAVA

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The Track Record
"ORK, ORK, ORK."
(TRANSLATION: KEEP
YOUR SKEPTICALS
ON WHEN READING
THESE REPORTS)
The International Bigfoot Society™ Newsletter
A subsidiary of the Western Bigfoot Society™
Issue 138 May Summary, 2004, $20.00 year (10 issues), $30.00 foreign, post paid. There is no November or December summary, [AD] 225 NE 30th Avenue, Hillsboro, OR 97124-7055; Phone: (503) [AD] 640-6581 Email: RayCrowe@netzero.com (note new email address). Vice President: Patti Reinhold, 1086 46th Ave, Sweet [AD] Home, OR 97386 541-367-2359. Other board members: Terry Reams, Keith Ardinger, Diane Demers. The WBS is a tax-exempt, non profit organization, 501(c)3 your tax-deductible donations are appreciated #93-1181554 Copyright May 2004 International BigfootSociety.com Domain name:Webmaster Robert Murdock; robert@digitaledge.com
MAKE CHECKS TO RAY CROWE PLEASE I DON'T HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT TO WBS, IBS, TRACK RECORD,

ETC...MAKE ALL CHECKS OUT TO RAY CROWE...PLEASE!!
****
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Errata: Oops...put cover issue number on 134 as 133, sorry.
POW-WOW AND POTLATCH
SEPTEMBER 10-11-12
Longbow Forest Camp
VP Patti Reinhold and husband Bob will host the IBS Meeting 20 miles outside of Sweet Home, OR, off Hwy 20. Turn right at milepost 46 (look for a cardboard sign), then go two miles on the Gordon Meadow road to the campsite. There are six alpine huts with e upper and lower bunks each (good for 48 sleepers). These are open in front facing a firepit and the South Santiam River. No Charge, but you must make a reservation for the Alpine [AD] hut sleeping areas...call Patti at 541-367-2359 please. They have reserved the entire camp for us, and are providing a mountain of firewood for bonfires, and Bob already has a salmon on ice...but be prepared to feed yourself and even share (that's the Potlatch part). Some tent space is available, talk to Patti. The weekend long meeting will break up Sunday at noon. Bring sleeping bags, utensils, lights, etc.
Friday will be mostly visiting and eating, and Saturday evening we will have some speakers. There is a covered eating area with picnic tables. There are two motels in Sweet Home (more in Lebanon).
Albany
Portland
MAP OF JOURNEY TO THE
LONGHORN FOREST CAMP
I-5
Lebanon
Sweet Home
D
Hwy 20
* REMEMBER... WE NEED YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS NOW... POST OFFICE THROWS AWAY BULK MAIL. Sorry, I can't replace if lost due to address change. Back order is possible.
MEETING
REGULAR MEETING DATE IS LAST SATURDAY OF MONTH, REGULAR MEETING DATE IS LAST SATURDAY OF MONTH, Dad's Club restaurant is going out of business, so Patti e Dietz informs me. They will have hot dogs, etc, but no meals or late hours. She suggests we have our next indoor meeting at the Home Plate, a block closer towards town, and across the street at: 8501 North Lombard. Meetings are free to the public.
HOME
PLATE
Deli & Fountain

and Gift Shop
Each Meal Value Must Be $5 or More.
12345678
Pattie & Gene Deitz
8501 N. Lombard
Portland, OR 97203
[AD] 503-289-7285
* Buy 15 Meals
Get $6.00 OFF
Next Meal
9 10 11 12 13 14 15
MEETING STUFF
Theata Crowe hosted the June 26th meeting, introducing first a series of photos from the 1994 WBS Cave Crawl trip to the Trail of Two Forests, where Red River Cave was explored for2 hours. Next, she introduced our guest speaker, Rhettman Mullis Jr, who once lived on Whidby Island, WA, and had several Bigfoot experiences.
Rhett first introduced his family, wife Betty (from Australia), and son Dylan.
He then went right to his talk, telling first of when he was ten years old, 1977, and on the ferry from Whidby Island to Victoria, how he, along with about 15 to 20 others, saw a Bigfoot swimming towards the island. The black creature was on this beautiful sunny day, seen swimming in the crawl, his hands and arms visible as he was flailing. It was commented that it wasn't unusual to see large animals at sea, a report of a polar bear 500 miles from land is reported.
1-5
Sun Motel
3026 Hwy 20
Sweet Home
[AD] 541-367-2205
Hwy 20
Green Peter Dam/Reservoir
Cascadia
Milepost 46
HWY 20
Longbow Forest Camp
Gordon Meadow Road
20 Miles to Camp
RV Camping at nearby Cascadia State Park
Sweet Home http://www.oregonstateparks.org/park 210.php
1.
3-5 miles north of Longbow on Hwy 20 are two state campgrounds: Trout Creek and Fernview.
Sweet Home Inn
805 Long Street
Sweet Home
[AD] 541-367-5137

[PAGE BREAK]

From Admirals Cove at 11:30PM the dogs were howling and the creature was heard vocalizing from a ravine in the woods.
Rhett told of the Tulalip Indian Reservation where Bigfoot was reported to look in windows and rock trailers. When visited, Rhett said there was a foul odor and they found a massive nesting area (not fresh). A 9 foot female Bigfoot, dark brown with reddish highlights, was seen to turn behind a huge raspberry bush and ran out of

RHETTMAN MULLIS, JR ADDRESSES WBS

Houston
International Fi
Festival
Cubanting Crathe
Excellence
BM 26.2004

a marsh into a pine grove as they approached the quarry pond. Then, he and his 63 year old companion, Gerry, gave chase in a 4X4 with sound equipment, and followed a distance before giving up without seeing her again. She looked very human like.
On the north side of Whidby Island, July 1997, Rhett investigated an area east of Oak Harbor, north of the U.S. Navy Enlisted Capehart Housing, where there was a fenced vegetable garden among old growth fir trees, and it was reported that there were loud screams the previous night. Investigating, Rhett, and companions, tracked two adults prints, and found a place where they had sat down and another place where they had lay down.
In 1994 near Couperville a Bigfoot crossed hwy 20 at 2:30 AM near the dump, crossing the road in two steps, a lady said.
On the south end of the island, west of Double Bluff Road, a marshy area with old growth forest and farmland with remote properties all around, Rhett was shown by the landowner where he found rock mounds in a grassy area. There were 3 of them, 1.5 feet high, and 9-10 feet long. They were hidden by high grass and was made of similar sized rocks, about the size of a fist.
On into the forest were found nine more mounds, 15 feet long, and four feet high, ten feet wide. They had been covered with ferns and branches that had been broken off, covering the mounds as if to hide them. Also, a long trench was found, 13-14 feet, 5-6 feet wide. A pile of scat was found; human looking, but of huge size. Tracks found had a juvenile that ran around like any small child. A nearby cabin resident said there was something that looked in the window and was seen running by.
Near the mounds, a "vertebrae" of large size was found, but was later identified as part of a deer skull.
On the beach at a spit near Strawberry Point, after hiking out, a 14-15 inch track was found.
The Shore Patrol saw an animal cross Hwy 20 (Whidby Island Naval Air Station is on the north end of the island) which is told as legend.
* Ronnie Roseman has finally got the Shawaanoki film available, VHS $14.95, DVD $19.95, shipping for either is $3.99, be sure to

order this excellent film for your collection (order from me please). Features Peter Byrne investigating the Skunk Ape in Florida. Cover art is by Bill Asmussen, and a website has been developed by Rhettman Mullis, Jr.
http://www.bettyscottage.com/shaawanoki/
2.
BM
HAAWANDKI-THE SKUNKAPE
FLORIDA BIGFOOL
DIRECTOR PETER BYRNE FRGS
PRODUCER: RONNIE HOSEMAN
COVER OF SHAAWANOKI VIDEO, $14.95
PATTI REINHOLD VIDEO TAPED THE
ENTIRE SESSION...ORDER FOR $10.00
THE DNA QUESTION WITH BIGFOOT
In August of 1995 the society had a mock trial at Carson, WA, concerning the killing of a Bigfoot. There was a question, was it human or animal? At the time I suggested that Humans and chimps are very close genetically, and there isn't really much room between them to squeeze in Bigfoot, let alone, Neandertal, Homo erectus, australopithecines, etc and etc.
Now it has come to the point where submission of DNA samples, like from the Zak Cave in Idaho, that the samples return

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VISITORS AT JUNE WBS MEETING
PHOTOS BY BETTY MULLIS
LIVE
HOW LONG
GFOOT BABY
Tied outside
Ranch!
BM
02004
BM
B■M
6. 26. 2004
"BENNY" THE MULLIS DOLL
as being contaminated...by humans.
Recall the purloined finger of Peter Byrne from the Pangboche monastery in Nepal? It was thought to be human also.
What it's boiling down to, is...these things are in the human line, with only a very few genetic differences from ourselves, having perhaps mainly to do with intelligence, larynx/palate construction, and skull shape.
3.
6.26
Mary Green and Janice Coy have been submitting samples for DNA analysis, and have received some interesting results, which they have gracefully given me permission to reprint (thanks Mary and Jan).

The following are some of the reports that have been returned to them. The first responding to a talk Mary and Janet gave in Pennsylvania at Eric Altman's Conference, concerning the habituated Bigfoot Fox in Tennessee.

To: greenma@frontiernet.net

There is an ongoing situation at the Carter Farm that has not been fully exposed to the light of day, although serious efforts have been made. There is a significant amount of circumstantial and eyewitness evidence to support Jan's claim that unusual events occur there. There has been no solid scientific explanation for those events and that evidence. Dr. Fahrenbach has declared the hair to be sasquatch hair based on microscopic analysis, but then has retreated a little because we keep finding human DNA on all the evidence samples, including scat.

The hair sample evidence, which matches his other sample data base, is the largest collection of hair from a single site that anybody's ever heard of. The scat was deposited in large quantities and in a very non-human fashion, and also yielded bat and dog DNA. Experimental studies in which a scientist attempted to contaminate dog and cat hair (controls) with human DNA did not yield a finding of "human" for those samples; they came up as dog and cat hair. This has led that particular scientist to speculate that the human DNA he has gotten from the hair is, in fact, Bigfoot DNA. He's looking for any possible differences from human (Homo sapiens) DNA, which MUST be there to account for the obvious differences between us and the creatures being described. Fahrenbach is perplexed and does not wish to speculate about the DNA problem right now. He, and other scientists, have expected to see something unique and apelike when Bigfoot DNA is finally analyzed, but that's not what we've got so far.

I've personally spoken to a dozen witnesses who have described seeing Bigfoot creatures on the property. I've found numerous stretched and twisted barbed wire fences, four or five dead dogs (including one hanging in a tree), twisted and broken trees, a squirrel skin in a tree, a couple of hundred pounds of human-sized scat in the loft of a relatively inaccessible barn, and a lot of other circumstantial facts that suggest that Jan's story has merit. What we don't have is a dead or captive Bigfoot or clear, undeniable pictures of any, which is what we need to prove this case (and every other case, too). I think you have an important story to tell, and this case has at least as many important points of evidence as any other, and probably more. But we cannot claim more than that until (a) we get further DNA conclusions to support the idea that the human DNA is actually Bigfoot DNA, or (b) we get perfectly clear pictures of them, or (c) we get one, dead or alive.

[PAGE BREAK]

SHERRI ARDINGER AND THEATA CROWE IN RED RIVER CAVE, 1994

Please understand that I am not advocating killing one.

If the above statement is helpful to you, please feel free to repeat it and attribute it to me. W.D.

To: raycrowe@netzero.net 5/23/04

We worked through Bob Daigle with this specialist (wants to remain anonymous). Right now I am not sure of anything on this particular DNA contact. Bob Daigle should get credit for his work on getting this DNA ran. He is an Ohio researcher and Janice and I met with him there at the PA Conference.

After this specialist had continued this work until August the 7, 2003. For some reason he stopped and we didn't hear anything from Bob Daigle until a few months back. At that time, we requested he send all of the hair samples back he was still holding at that time for analyses.

Seems like every time we get a report that the bigfoot may be human, this stops the testing. Maybe going to other countries will bring in the final results we need, but it will take time.

#1 THE FIRST 2 MESSAGES ARE ABOUT A SINGLE STRAND OF HAIR FROM MARYLAND. IT COULD HAVE HAD HUMAN CONTAMINATION. I WITNESSED IT PRODUCING A STRONG AVERSION REACTION IN A DOG WHICH THE OWNERS SAID HAD A CLOSE ENCOUNTER WITH A BF.

To Bob Daigle from Dan, DNA specialist, 3/31/03

I wanted to get back with you regarding the DNA sequence from the hair sample. The sequence exactly matches human, but after thinking about this, it may not be due to human contamination. I am sequencing about 300 nucleotides from a mitochondrial gene called cytochrome b. Cytochrome b sequence is highly conserved among primates. Given that and the fact that human and chimp genomic DNA is 99% identical, it's intuitive that this 300 nucleotide stretch for human and this primate would probably be 100% identical. This amounts to sampling error which is a statistical problem.

I need to amplify and sequence more of the cytochrome b gene from the DNA isolated from the hair sample. With that in mind, I have been able to amplify more of the cytochrome b gene for the hair sample and should get that sequence back on Tuesday of next week. This will give me a total of about 1100 nucleotides (a much larger sample size of sequence to compare with).

This hair still may prove to be the real thing, and if not we'll keep trying. I'll have to send you some photo copies of the data so you can see what the DNA sequence read out looks like. I'll be in touch and thanks for your patience.

#2 6/9/03

Just wanted to keep you updated on things. I was able to get more of the cytochrome b fragment amplified (almost 1000 nucleotides) from the DNA isolation of the hair sample. However, after sequencing, the match again was entirely to human.

I am in the process of doing another DNA isolation. Instead of using a small portion of the hair, I am using the remainder of the sample that you gave me. I needed to change the strategy because

it seems that thus far, the amount of hair used does not provide enough DNA to over ride any contamination that may be present. Thus, the more hair used in the isolation, the more potential DNA to isolate. I'll be in touch.
#3 6/9/03
Just to let you know I got a chance to isolate some DNA from the Tennessee hair sample. I plan to run some PCR reactions on it this week. I'll keep you posted. Thanks for your patience.

[PAGE BREAK]

#4 Jun 11, 03
Thanks for the info. Using the DNA from the [Tennessee] hair sample, I was able to successfully amplify an 1100 base pair fragment from the cytochrome b gene today. I plan to sequence it asap. It probably will come up human.....and if it does, I'm convinced that it is not because of contamination....it's because these creatures are identical to us in almost every way including their genetic make up.
#5 6/23/03
I got back the results of the DNA sequencing this morning. After running the sequence through the Genbank database of sequences, the sequence ended up matching human...again. I think that this is just the way it is. There is no mistake or contamination. Whatever these creatures are, they have the same genetic identity for the mitochondrial cytochrome b gene as humans.
This is not necessarily far fetched. Sometimes what you expect and what you get as an experimental result are two different things. This brings up the concept of "what makes a species"? If creatures have a nearly identical genetic make up but phenotypically look very different are they the same species or different species?
Anyway, I'll be in touch and we'll work to
figure out what we going on here.
#6 June 26/03
It would be a good idea to get more hair samples and repeat the procedure. You ask a very good question regarding cyt b. I'm sure based on the results that human cyt b and bigfoot cyt b sequences are in fact identical and that this is not an experimental error.
The question is (as you suggested) what genes make humans and Bigfoot different from one another just as humans and chimps differ. Even the best molecular primatologists (and I work for one of the best in the field) can't answer that question. Probably they are genes related to brain development. Development of the skull (and the corresponding genes) is important too because the formation and shape of the palate area is vital for speech.
I have seen some stuff about the so called "wild children" and how they essentially cannot be behaviourally cultured. If a child is not nurtured in the proper way from birth, the time window

closes quickly and they remain animal-like for the most part.
I am repeating the same experiments now with dog and cat hairs just to make sure that these samples sequence correctly as dog and cat and do not come out human. We will have to get together soon. You can pass any contact info for Janice along to me if she does not mind
#7 7/2/03
I also did some analysis of cat and dog hair samples. The results came back as matching cat and dog respectively, so there was no contamination. Therefore I'm positive that the most recent hair sample and experiment were not contaminated and that they absolutely match human. I've got a couple of ideas that I'm contemplating for what lies ahead.
#8 8/7/03
Subect: Re: Fwd: DNA from Fingerprints
I have had some success with amplifying DNA representing a new gene from one of the hair samples. I am at this moment running another experiment. I'll be in touch. Hopefully we can get together and discuss things soon. Thanks for being patient.
#9 8/7/03
Subject: Progress Report on Unidentified Primate Hair Collections and DNA Analysis
[THE RESULTS OF DNA ANALYSIS CAN BE SHOWN IN A PRINT-OUT.]
The hard copy of DNA sequence data is presented as an electropherogram or chromatogram. The DNA "alphabet" consists of 4 letters G, A, T and C which represent a specific nucleotide or base type. G = guanine, A = adenine, T=1 thymine and C = cytosine.
The "peaks" on the electropherogram show the representation of each base as it appears in the sequence. Each base is represented by a different color (red, black, green or blue). As the
5.
MORE GUESTS AT WBS MEETING
PHOTO BY THEATA CROWE
sequenced DNA sample is loaded onto the automated sequencing machine, a laser reads each individual base and processes the data.
The DNA sequence data acquired thus far for the hair samples represents approximately 650 bases from the cytochrome b gene. The 650 bases is about 2/3 of the total cytochrome b gene in mammals.
[DOES THIS MEAN
THAT 1/3 OF THE GENE IS NOT BEING EXAMINED, AND THAT DIFFERENCES FROM
HUMAN MIGHT EXIST IN THAT PORTION?]
Cytochrome b is a gene found in the cell mitochondria so therefore it is referred to as mitochondrial DNA. Mitochondrial DNA has been used frequently in molecular phylogenetic studies because of certain properties that the gene possesses. However, DNA from elsewhere in the genome (such as nuclear genes) is being used more in these types of studies.

When matching, the 650 bases of cytochrome b sequence obtained from the hair sample were matched against a database of sequences [FROM KNOWN SPECIES]. It was found that the sequence obtained from the [TENNESSEE] hair was a 100% match to that of human cytocrome b (for the same 650 base stretch of sequence).
The first inclination is that there could have been human contamination of the sample, even with careful handling. However, both positive and negative controls were run in conjunction with the hair sample as a guard against contamination. These controls were treated in the same way as the hair belonging to the alleged unidentified primate. The positive controls were hair samples from a dog and a cat. The sequence from these samples (also for cytochrome b) DID NOT match human cytochrome b sequence in the data base search, but matched dog and cat respectively.
Therefore it appears as
though contamination can be ruled out.
These experiments have been repeated more than once and the same results obtained each time.
It seems that at least for this segment of the cytochrome b gene that this alleged unclassified primate's DNA is an identical match to human. However this is just a miniscule sampling of the entire "population" of DNA molecules in the genome. It is not necessarily shocking that the sequences match identically, since cytochrome b overall is a highly conserved gene, not only among primates but among all vertebrates. Again, more DNA sequence data from additional genes must be obtained.

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Genes consist of both exon and intron sequences. Exon sequences code for proteins and their DNA sequences are generally conserved. Intron sequences of nuclear genes are less conserved than exons and have a higher probability of incurring base substitutions compared to exons.
[THEREFORE, A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BF AND HUMAN IS MORE LIKELY TO SHOW UP
IN INTRON SEQUENCES.] Intron sequences would be a good place to begin further exploration regarding this project.
The beta globin gene has a relatively large intron (about 900 bases) that would be a suitable candidate for future study. Statistically, there would be a higher probability of finding base differences between the sequence of the human beta globin intron and the sequence of the beta globin intron from the alleged unidentified primate. This is not to say that there will be base differences, but the probability increases compared to cytochrome b. Even if the base difference is only 2 or 3 %, that would be significant.
Part of a project that I have worked on in the past has involved the beta globin gene and I have collected sequence data from several primates that could be used eventually in a phylogenetic

analysis involving this unidentified primate along with primates of various antiquities. This is the direction that I believe the project should move toward.
The first preliminary PCR experiments using nuclear DNA isolated from the hair samples and primate specific oligonucleotide primers designed using existing primate beta globin sequence data, have shown some success. The target DNA, representing intron 2 of the beta globin gene, has been amplified, but there is some nonspecific amplification in the PCR product. However, this is not uncommon when working with evolutionary PCR. In time, the process can be refined such that PCR amplifications yield the target fragment of DNA exclusively. After sequencing the target fragment of DNA, the nucleotide sequence can then be compared with beta globin intron 2 sequences from other primates.
From: "Mary Green" greenma@multipro.com Here's in orderthe chronology of ONE DNA specialist, 5/23/04
To: <raycrowe@netzero.net>
As far as I know, Bob was never sent a hard copy of this analyses. Janice and I were never given the reason why this source did not continue with the analyses. At least Bob's source believed it was not contaminated..
COPYR H APRIL 17, 2002 BY MARY A GEEN
ALL RIGHTS RESER ED
RIGHTAPRIL 17, 2002 BRYCEE
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
TENNESSEE BIGFOOT LADY
VIDEO STILL FRAME, TAKEN ON
CARTER'S FARM 4/17/02 AT THE
TIME JANICE WAS CALLING FOX
UP TO THE BASEMENT. THOSE
PRESENT WERE JANICE, HER
HUSBAND PAUL, JOSEPH BELL
AND MARY GREEN. FOX HAD
JUST HUFFED AT ME AND PAUL
AS JANICE WAS CALLING TO
HIM FROM INSIDE THE
BASEMENT.
Copyright April 17 2002, ALL RIGHTS RESEDMED MARY A GREEN
http://www.tnbigfootlady.com/TBL/frame38.html 6.

[PAGE BREAK]

The scat in the poop barn was analyzed by W.D.'s source. I don't know where his source comes from either. The DNA results on it came up twice as bat, human and dog. This was from a sample taken from many pounds of human or gorilla sized scat found in the so called "poop barn" on Janice's property Common sense says that a dog may eat a human and a bat. A bat would not eat either a human or a dog as there are no vampire bats even to suck their blood here in the U.S. Next, human Homo sapiens would not eat the bat or the dog meat and

then defecate in a barn loft repeatedly for an entire winter. That leaves us with the bigfoot that are seen on Janice's property. When the hair samples came up from this same testing source as human once more, then the tester involved consulted with Henner and they both came up with their belief that the samples were contaminated by W.
W. retrieved them himself and he used sterile methods to do so and delivered them directly to his testing source.
Mary
"Decobert.Olivier"
5/23/04 <Decobert.Olivier@wanadoo.fr>
I just read a message from Mary Green, on Bigfoot Forum (21 May), writing:
"We have several documents of prior DNA testing before Henner analyzed the recent hair samples from Fox's wrist. These analyses were made public at the Pennsylvania Bigfoot Conference last year. So far, the DNA results are coming up with human genes from Fox's hair samples. Work continues to be done in this direction."
http://www.bigfootforums.com/index.php?showtopic=5208
So the Fox DNA is human... It is a confirmation of my thoughts (feral hairy human)... I hope that a new analysis from the French laboratory will confirm that!
(Ray...I've argued that BF was Homo erectus or Neandertal for some time now.)
* Hello Ray,
Here is the post that will be up on the BFRO website shortly, only with a few minor name changes from what he used herein. The last is just a short note from Henner telling me he made the adjustments.
Original Message.
From: Janice Coy 5/10/04
Hello Henner,
This sounds very fine with me. But you may want to give my full name Janice Carter/Coy and also say that I'm the co-author of the book Mary and I wrote. I think everyone calls this the Carter farm, but that is all right. It's mine now.
Thank you very much for announcing this for me and the others, and for backing me up on this. And thank you for trying again to get DNA from the hair. Hopefully it will be done and we will know for sure what they are eventually.
Thank you very much,
Dr Henner Fahrenbach,
Jan
The following situation has transpired. Some years ago, when Janice Coy (Carter) and Mary Green contacted me cautiously about the activities at the Coy farm, I suggested several modes of action to provide substantiation for the claims being made, one of them being collecting hair directly off a sasquatch, if close approaches in the context of feeding were possible. This has now occurred, in that Jan, when approached by the primary habituated sasquatch, named Fox, for a food item, reached out

briefly, lightly grabbed hair on his forearm and pulled some out.
I have examined a good sampling of these hairs and they totally agree with my previous "gold standard", illustrated in the BFRO website under the FAQ "What is a bigfoot/sasquatch", albeit substantially more pigmented. The hairs are overall quite fine, measuring between 35 and 65 μm in diameter and at most an inch long. They have largely the same diameter over their entire length, as one would expect from primate hair, and the tips have either a split or worn, rounded end. Most of the hairs have no medulla at all, a few have a fragmentary minimal one. The hair has the seemingly universal reddish tint (phaeomelanin) found in all prior sasquatch hair collections, in addition to having rather coarsely streaked and very dense melanin (eumelanin) granules throughout. The sasquatch in question was described as having had a blue-black hair color when he was younger, a color which shifted with age to reddish black when viewed in the sun.
The morphology of this hair is clearly primate in character, all standard mammals of N. America are ruled out, and the remaining confounding variable - human hair - is not similar to this hair at all, in that the density of pigmentation far exceeds that of the blackest human hair.
These observations provide a legitimizing underpinning to the factual details reported by Jan Coy (Carter)(as co-author) in the book by Mary Green, deviant interpretations thereof notwithstanding. Further collections will be attempted.
W. H. Fahrenbach, Ph.D.
* Mary Green, Reuters, Wed May 26,
Small Changes Separate Man from Ape, Study Shows
By Maggie Fox, Health and Science Correspondent
WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Tiny genetic changes add up to huge differences when human DNA is compared to that of chimpanzees, researchers said on Wednesday in a report that explains how people and apes can be so close, yet so far apart.
Genetically, chimpanzees are 98.5 percent identical to humans. But the differences between the species are clearly profound and geneticists have been laboring to find out how such subtle variations in DNA can be so important.
"Clearly, the genomic differences between humans and chimps are much more complicated than conventional wisdom has portrayed," Asao Fujiyama of the RIKEN Genomic Sciences Center in Yokohama, Japan, and colleagues in Japan, Taiwan and China wrote in their report, published in this week's issue of the journal Nature.
The comparison will help understand disease and also help in comparing one person's genetic sequence to another by helping to set a "base" genetic sequence that can be used to determine the individual human variations in DNA.
Fujiyama's team compared chromosome 22 on three different chimpanzees to its counterpart in humans, chromosome 21. They looked for differences that would help separate the human sequence from the chimp sequence.
Fujiyama's team found just 1.44 percent of the DNA was

different at the level of single letters of genetic code.
These letters, A, C, T and G, stand for the nucleotides that make the DNA of all living creatures. The nucleotides match up
Ed Venrick/Photo Editor
OU professor Scott Moody sits in front of his Irvine Hall office Friday afternoon with a bear leg.
Someone coming upon the leg ion the woods might 7. mistake it for a Big Foot leg.

[PAGE BREAK]

up to make amino acids, which in turn string together into genes that control the proteins made by cells.
There are vast stretches of DNA that do not make up genes and scientists are struggling to understand their importance.
Fujiyama's team found differences that may be more important than the single-letter changes.
BIG PROTEIN DIFFERENCES
"There is also an impressive number (68,000) of small to large stretches of DNA that have been either gained or lost (these are called 'insertions or deletions', 'indels' for short) in one species or the other," the researchers wrote.
"These differences are sufficient to generate changes in most of the proteins: indeed, 83 percent of the 231 coding sequences, including functionally important genes, show differences at the amino-acid sequence level," they added.
"Our data suggest that indels within coding regions (genes) represent one of the major mechanisms generating protein diversity and shaping higher primate species."
In other words, while the genes and other DNA may look the same in chimpanzees and humans, the proteins they eventually code for can be very different.
This supports what genetic researchers have been saying lately -- that subtle changes in the genetic code that reach far beyond the genes themselves may be extremely important to biology.
While there may be no more than about 30,000 to 40,000 human genes, there are more than 250,000 different proteins.
The researchers tried to calculate what the genetic code of the original ancestor of both looked like, 6 million to 7 million years ago. It looked to them as if the original ancestor of human chimps had a larger genome, and each species pared it down differently as they evolved.
Some of the genetic differences they found may have direct implications for disease. They found differences between chimp and human immune system genes, for instance, and molecules involved in early brain development.
http://story.news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&cid=570&e=7&u=/nm/scienc e chimps de
OPINIONS
No one really knows for sure anything about the Bigfoot. Until a Jane Goodall comes forth and studies these animals personally,

then we all have just opinion. Together, enough opinions may produce some logical conclusions.
8.
SUNSET AT WHITE PLAINS RESERVE
NEPAL, PETER BYRNE PHOTO
Omnivorous.
Howling is to locate others in the dark, for whatever reason, uncertain.
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
Require water source, tree cover, and prefers high Language.
Whistle is to keep track of each other in close proximity.
mountain areas where requirements are easily met.
6. They live in family groups.
PETER BYRNE IN ALMDRA, KUMAON DISTRICT, NORTH INDIA. DURING RESEARCH ON THE MUKTESWAR MAN-EATER (A TIGRESS, 160 VICTIMS), FOR HIS BOOK ON MAN-EATERS ENTITLED "SHIKARI SAHIB," c. 1997. PHOTO BY RONNIE (WILD-MAN) ROSEMAN

[PAGE BREAK]

7.
Bury their dead.
8.
They seem transitory, not migratory.
9.
They hunt in packs, similar to monkeys.
10. They sleep in fetal positions, in the open, to preserve heat, stomach down.
11. They dwell in caves, mostly.
12. For the most part, they are insatiably curious, and are primarily gentle.
13. They will protect themselves.
14. They are guardians of the forest, and love children.
They can use rudimentary tools, and have been known to take clothing, and other items of curiosity. Rhettman Mullins, Jr.
From Daniel Perez's Bigfoot Times newsletter, May 2004. DNA Differences. Genetic researchers in Yokohama, Japan have

reported in the journal, Nature, it is only "tiny genetic changes" which add up to huge differences between people and chimpanzees. Accordingly, 98.5 percent of the genetic stuff which makes us who we are is also shared by the chimps. It's that minor 1.5% which makes a world of difference.

Which, obviously leads us to wonder that perhaps the genetic difference between humans and Bigfoot might conceivably be as small as. 5%! So close yet worlds apart.

* Oliver DeCobert on Neandertal/human DNA

The first of the neanderthalian fossils, exhumed in 1856, delivered bits of DNA incredibly well conserved. In 1997, biologists of Munich analyzed this 50,000 years old DNA before comparing it with modern humans. Regarding the evolution time necessary to DNA changing, the paleogenetician Svante Paabo concluded that the genetic differences between the two species were too large to have Neanderthal in our direct ancestry. In 1999, one similar result was obtained with an individual of the Caucasus and confirmed that Neandertal did not, or in a negligible way, contribute to the genetic inheritance of modern human. Then it was proposed to clearly separate the two species sapiens and neandertalensis.

These results had been disputed by the Portuguese prehistorian Joao Zilhao: "To be relevant, this study would have had to compare Neanderthal DNA with Cro-magnon matching the same age.'

It is now made, with few age differences between Cro-Magnon DNA of 23,000-25,000 years and neanderthalians DNA of 29,000-42,000 years which were used. Results were published in "Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences" (May 12-16, 2003) and well confirm the preceding results.

This is a comparison between 2 sequences of the genomes and there is a very large part which is identical when Neandertal and sapiens are compared. The morphologic differences of Neandertal-sapiens are important, whereas the DNA differences are very little...

Olivier

T

*Judy Green, Seattle, email

I watched the Jane Goodall documentary last night. It was a repeat, but I had never seen it. Three things stood out in it to me:

1) The fact that the trackers looking for the gorillas said they could smell them long before they could see them. One of them said they smelled like very sweaty armpits and it was a very strong odor.

2) Jane Goodall said that we are related closely enough genetically to Chimpanzees that we could be given their blood for a transfusion. Only 24% of the people polled said they would accept a transfusion of Chimpanzee blood.

3) As the old chimpanzee walked away down the path at the end, you could see the white sole of his foot much as Patty's in the P/G film.

FOOTNOTES

* Near Grand Rapids, Manitoba, Canada
There was a sighting of a bigfoot near the community of Grand Rapids only a few days ago Posted 30 Jun), some American fishermen were driving south when they spotted the bigfoot crossing the road about 15 miles south of the community. The bigfoot will certainly hang around the community for about a week as it always has, will keep you up to date on the latest if any. Richard Packo (see also BFRO entry)
* Bill (no last name) called 6/20 to say that three scientific aides and a biologist of the Fish and Game, Region 1, Eureka Branch located the bones of two adult and one juvenile Bigfoot. The FBI was notified and took the bones, and a judge ordered a gag order on disclosure. Bill promised to email more details, but didn't, so have skepticals on tightly.
Ronnie Roseman says 8 years ago, 1996, he and Eldeen were at Harrison Hot Springs and heard that a Bigfoot had come out of the water onto a beach on an island in Harrison Lake.
* Mike Hazenberg and his wife Nedra stopped by to visit 6/25. Both have seen BF before.
Mike says that his friend Rick had his trailer shook the end of May, East of Tonasket, WA. There was a strange grating noise, and cats and dogs were upset and frightened.
* Sighting:
Debbie Hycha, Box 466, Lions Bay, VON 2E0 Canada
Saturday June 12, 2004, at dusk
On a dirt road in Teslin Yukon Terr. He was crossing the road
My sister called me this morning to tell me 4 of her friends saw it. Went back and the tracks were VERY BIG!
She told me it was huge and had shoulders really big! I am not sure all the details but she probably could relay the story better
FIRST LINE: ONE SEQUENCE OF MODERN
MAN DNA GENOME. FOUR OTHER LINES:
SEQUENCES OF NEANDERTAL MAN-WE
CAN SEE THAT THERE ARE DIFFERENCES
BETWEEN MODERN MAN AND NEANDER-
AGTACATAAAAACCCAATCCACATCAAAA
TAATAC
AAAACC AATO
CC AATCCACATCAA
SCACTACATAAAAACC AATCCACATCAAC
GCACTACA AAA AACC AATCC
AATCCACATCAAN
CACTACA
AACC
CC AATCCACATCAAC
THALINS, AND ALSO THAT THERE IS A
GENETIC VARIABILITYH BETWEEN EVEN
THE NEANDERHALIANS-OLIVER DECOBERT
9.

[PAGE BREAK]

TIGER AND ELEPHANT PHOTOS AT WHITE
GRASS PLAINS, PHOTOS BY PETER BYRNE
that me. We were talking long distance and talking of other things (person) too.
Very big, Dark but you could see skin though his body and a white or grey face. Nothing I can positively tell you but the 4 people that saw it were shaken up and all told the same exact story and the look in their eyes you could tell they weren't lying!
*Follow up reply from sister Carlene.
Clarification, I didn't hear the whole story correctly the first time but have managed to hear what is pretty much like you have told me. It's the Alaska Highway (used to be called Alcan, but that's not used anymore) They just recently re-BST'd that portion of the highway and if you are familiar with BST, its tar and gravel, and extremely dusty until the gravel gets absorbed by the tar. I have no idea what day it was it could have been Thursday, Friday or Saturday. It only happened once. You are correct about the ATV, but dusk is irrelevant as we approach the longest day of the year in the land of the midnight sun. The face apparently had white hair on it but the nose area did not.
* Yukon villagers believe they saw Bigfoot, Posted Jun 7 2004
WHITEHORSE - A Sasquatch sighting has tongues wagging in the Yukon village of Teslin.
Two people say they saw the fabled bushman, also known as Bigfoot, cross the highway at the construction zone near the Teslin airport.
Marion Sheldon and Gus Jules were driving down the side of the highway on an all-terrain vehicle on Saturday evening.
MIKE HAZENBURG AND WIFE NEDRA,
6/25 VISIT RAY CROWE IN HILLSBORO
Village of Teslin, 160 km south of Whitehorse on the Alaska 10. Highway

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They reported the sighting to Conservation Officer Dave Bakica.
"They claim they thought it was a person standing beside the road, but couldn't tell from all the dust," said Bakica.
"By the time they turned around to look back they said this person was completely covered in hair and took just two strides to get across the whole Alaska highway."
Bakica said the pair told him that by the time they got back to the location, the person or animal or thing had disappeared into the bush.
Teslin is 160 kilometres south of Whitehorse.
The conservation officer said he searched the area for tracks but they may have been wiped out by Saturday evening's rain.
Both witnesses appeared very shaken by the sighting.
Sheldon and Jules say they don't want to talk about the experience until they have consulted with local Teslin Tlingit elders.

For thousands of years sightings of the elusive, bipedal ape-man have been reported, throughout North America's Pacific Northwest and as far away as China.
The creature has long featured in First Nation oral traditions. Bigfoot believers, a small group of dedicated scientists among them, say the primate is likely the offspring of an ape from Asia that wandered to North America during the Ice Age.
The Bigfoot Field Researchers Organization web site reports a sighting in south-central British Columbia, near Kamloops on May 17. A resident said that while driving he saw what he believed to be a father and son Sasquatch near the side of the road, getting a drink of water.
* Whitehorse Daily Star
Witnesses 'shook up' over creature sighting By Chuck Tobin Conservation officer. Dave Bakica is convinced that whatever two Teslin residents saw early last Sunday morning, it shook them up. Marion Sheldon and Gus Jules were traveling out of town along the Alaska Highway on an ATV, sometime between 1 and 2, when they passed what resembled a person standing on the side of the highway.
Thinking it was a local from their small community who might be in need of a ride, they turned around and headed back, Bakica explained in an interview Tuesday, recalling his conservation with Jules and Sheldon.
As the two lifelong Teslin residents and members of the Teslin Tlingit Council approached to within some six metres, they noticed the figure was covered in hair, but standing upright - the entire time.
Though natural light was dusky at best for that time of the day, with the aid of the four-wheeler, Jules saw what he believed to be flesh tones hidden beneath the mat of hair, as he relayed to Bakica.
Sasquatch, Big Foot?
"I have no doubt they saw something, and are convinced it was not a bear or anything in the ordinary," the conservation officer said. "They are convinced this was something out of the ordinary.... And they are pretty shook up over it."
Jules, Bakica emphasized, is an experienced hunter. He described the figure as standing about seven feet tall, but hunched over. They could see it was not a person.
And as the two parties went their separate ways, the dark-haired figure took but two or three steps to cross the width of the Alaska Highway, about two kilometres northwest of town, near the airstrip. Bakica said ground conditions, mixed with a few rainfalls, made it impossible to pick up any remnants of definitive tracks, and there was no hair on branches or the like to be found.
As well, by the time he'd talked to Sheldon last Sunday night and went to the scene Monday morning, half the town had been out to the site to have a look for themselves, as the conservation officer put it.
But Jules has launched an additional, more in-depth search for

any evidence that could substantiate their experience.
"I have no doubt in my mind that they believe what they saw was a Sasquatch," said Bakica. "Whether it was or not, I do not
11.
know. "Just because you can't prove something was there, does not mean it was not there."
Sheldon and Jules could not be reached for comment.
Folklore and eyewitness accounts of the Sasquatch, Big Foot or whatever names there may be for a large, ape-like animal which was walks upright, have been around for decades.
In April 1991, three Pelly Crossing residents reported seeing a Sasquatch while driving between Pelly and Stewart Crossing.
The creature fled back into the woods as the vehicle passed, but they did take a picture of what they claim to be footprints measuring 37.5 centimetres (15 inches) long in the melting snow.
On the other hand, it was reported in December 2002 that the creator of the Big Foot myth died at the age of 84.
Ray Wallace is said to have started the myth in 1958 by having a friend carve wooden feet measuring 40 cm.
It was later claimed by Wallace's family that tracks around a construction site had been faked.
But the myth caught like wildfire, and was quickly embraced by the North American lust for its own legend of the unexplained, just as the Himalayans had the Abominable Snowman
Sighting: Mrs. W. E. Harris wharris@gower.net
Date: 6-9-04 Time: 5:00 Location:Texas
Description of sighting: My granddaughter while diving saw a man walking out into a flooded rice field,
HARLAN FORD'S WIFE DISPLAYS THE
HONEY ISLAND SWAMP MONSTER TRACK
where you never see people walking. As this a very sensitive area due to 9\11 she turned around and went back to see what he was doing. As he came closer she could see how huge he was and covered with hair. He was bending over and standing back up like he was looking for something. She knew no one would believe her so she took several pictures two of which came out. One coming towards her and one running away after she honked the horn at him. He is upright and on two legs in both pictures .We would like to know if you might be interested in her pictures and story. This happened June 9, 2004
Sincerely, Mrs. WE Harris
June11/04 This evening using the pictures My daughter,a land management person and a deputy sheriff went to the field and

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found and tracks, huge barefoot prints to the wood line. We also took pictures of the foot prints yesterdaythey are under the water about 1 1/2 ft the water is clear. Haven't developed the flim yet. This is a real as it get. this is not a prank. I never believed in this thing but I know for a fact this is true and can't be discredited.

* Sighting: Earl Rourk, 100 Hayne St. Apt. B, Walterboro, SC 29488 eddie_rourk@msn.com
Date: Mid-Summer 1992 Time: about 6pm
Location: In a tree, across a swamp that leads into Edisto River.
Actions of reporter: Fishing on the other side of the bank about 50 feet away.
Description of sighting: I was about 13 years old at the time. I lived in a very rural town near the Edisto River. I was fishing alone on a bank - boat landing (concrete slab for putting boats into water). I was just about ready to give up when I heard the top of a large cypress tree shift across the other side of the swamp about 50' away. I at first didn't pay attention to it because it was the same kind of sound a tree makes when a squirrel jumps from tree to tree, except a much heavier sound. 20 or 30 seconds later in the same general area I caught a glimpse of something jumping in mid-air from one tree to another. It was dark brown or black, covered with 3 to 4" fur all over except its hands and feet. I didn't get a good look at its face because it was jumping from right to left and it was looking downward at the tree it was jumping to.
The first thing that crossed my mind was, "Oh, that's just a Hog Bear." A practically extinct small bear about the size of a full grown farm hog/pig. They were hunted heavily in the early 1920s or '30s according to grandparents in this area. I had heard the stories and quickly wrote it off in my head as nothing more, looked down at my bait and blurred it out of my head. As quickly as I did, I replayed the "jump" and thought the animal looked more like a chimp flying through the air, than a wad of bear. It had very monkey like body. 4' to 5' tall, ears on the sides of its head, not the top like a bear. About 150 lbs.
The funny thing about it is when I came to that conclusion I couldn't find it in the tree tops. I couldn't hear it moving on the ground or in the trees. That made me very nervous, no matter what it was. I quickly gathered up my stuff and got the hell out of there at more than a quick pace. The boat landing was down a two mile dirt road to the highway. Normally I would cut that in half by taking a short cut through a field and coming out in my back yard. I refused to make that trip that day and for several years afterwards. I knew there wasn't any monkeys or apes of any kind every reported in Smoaks, SC. I can't say forsure whether it was Bigfoot, but I was witness to how silently it could travel very near by.
I didn't want to go back and try to find out what it was and I didn't tell anyone. I feared they would dismiss it as bull crap.
Physical Attributes: Brown/black, 3"-4" hair all over except its ears, hands, feet. 4'-5' tall, 150lbs. Very stealthy.
The nearest Zoo was two hours drive away. The town was small enough that everyone knew everyone's dirt. If someone had a pet as exotic as a chimp, everyone in town would have known the same day. I'm not saying that's impossible, but I do want to point that out.

* Sighting: Drusilla Mounce 340 Perkins Dr., Burnside, Ky 42519 [AD] 606-561-7367 dru0032002@yahoo.com Date: 1998 to 2003
On a hill in front of a lot of rocks behind my old mobile home.
Actions of reporter: There were several sightings as I said before, there were several sightings. They were usually seen around dusk. It seemed if it were drizzling rain, they came out more often.
One time, it had snowed over night. I was going down the hill to the mailbox, when I spotted an extra large left footprint in the snow on the ground next to a ditch. It seemed to be an inch or so deep. What was odd though was the big toe. It appeared to kinda' curl outward. I ran back and got my daughter-in-law, Susie Bolin and showed it to her. She didn't know for sure
PATRICIA DIXON PHOTO OF "LITTLE ON
AT LOG FEEDING ON ANT/GRUBS."
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO, 1999
TWO YOUNG BOYS WERE SLEEPING IN PUP
TENT, AND SMALL BF TOUCHES TENT. JULY
1999, PATRICIA DIXON PHOTO, ALPINE LAKE
ABOVE MCCALL, VALLEY COUNTY, ID
what it could be, either. We both really thought it was a bigfoot print, though. We talked about who to report it to, and how crazy everyone would think we were, so, we didn't report it.
Witnesses: Cheri Bolin, Zack Bolin, Susie Bolin
Physical Attributes: Dark brown to black hair streaked with gray. It may sound weird, but we somehow both sensed it was sad. You can hear the yowls a lot out in that area. There are more than one. Size varies. Never noticed any odd smells, but then again, we have a lot of skunks up there.
* Somebody went to a lot of trouble to craft this one, skepticals please.
Sighting:Peter Crute, 112 Doncaster Dr Upper Beechmont, Canungra, QLD 4211 Australia Date: 19 June '04, Time: 3 PM
Location: The sighting occurred in the remote location of Back Creek Gorge. The end of the gorge is surrounded on three sides by high steep cliffs. A small creek (Back Creek) runs through the gorge.
Actions of reporter: A friend and myself were absailing when the sighting occurred.
Witnesses: Deric Fergarson, Eithan Holswitch
Description of sighting: I was absailing down the side of the gorge and it was below, playing with the rope. I didn't see it until it was too late and I landed on it's head. As I landed on its shoulders it began screaming and an obvious increase in the intensity and volume of the Micheal Jackan songs became apparent. I then quickly climbed back up the rope to safety while it hid behind a clump of trees and began throwing rocks at me.
12.
http://fl.pg.photos.vahoo.com/nb/omasasfoot/detail? tok=nhDIXXBR>TTR1VIH& dir=/d4

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After reaching the top of the cliff I didn't look back and ran home.
Physical Attributes: Height - 6-7 feet Weight - Approx 60kg, could be anorexic Hair Color - Greasy matted thick black hair getting lighter at different parts Sounds - Loud pig like grunts and random Micheal Jackson songs Smell - Ralph Louren however we could not be sure. Size of hands - Very large similar to the hand gloves at the football Gender- Female with extremely my liking.
voluptuous mammary glands but a bit to much fur down there for
Recent reports on BFRO.net
-Ohio, Geauga Co., Feb 1978. Near Newbury, Little Punderson Lake. Early afternoon, a 6 1/2 foot BF seen in yard. Snow on the ground. BF with long brown hair was 30 ft away. Later that night, BF came back again and was on the porch.
-Texas, Anderson County, near Palestine, Summer 1983. At dusk, three boys riding in thick pine forest, see 7-7.5 foot BF, brown and reddish streaks of hair. It bent at waist and picked up and cracked a hickory nut between thumb and forefinger, right hand cupped under left, maintaining a stare at the boys, and dropped the shells, putting the nut pieces in its mouth, then walked away, looking back frequently. Nose was wide and flat and head was rounded. Tracks later found.
-Wisconsin, St. Croix County, April 1995, six miles from New Richmond. Driver sees 7-8 ft, 300-400#, creature with 2-3 in hair was silvery white, with grey and dark grey roots and grey patches. It was walking away, down the road. It had a cowlick on its back at the base of the neck. A clear night in 40s or 50s.
A year earlier, 1994, camping nearby on the Apple River with cousin. Around 11PM, sticks breaking, possible stones thrown in river, tree pushed over.
-Texas, Liberty County, April, 2003, near Kenefick crossing to Dayton. Mother and son driving see 8 foot auburn BF at 11PM.The muscular creature with bent knees had a rounded head. The Trinity River area is pine and swamps.
-Utah, Weber County, September 15, 1997, near Eden, Liberty on the North Ogden Divide. A tall and skinny 8 ft tall BF crosses road at 1 AM. The very dark and hairy thing just walked away into the hills from the three witnesses.
Witness says a North Ogden trout farm had found half eaten fish and some hair samples.
-Idaho, Kootenai County, October 14, 2003 near Coeur D' Alene, Feman Lake road at top of hill. Four witnesses see 9-10 ft solid black BF 15 yards away. It was 12:30 AM on a clear night with a full moon in a pine forest.
-Manitoba, Canada, May 22, 2004, near Grand Rapids, Hwy 6 (between Lake Winnipeg and Lake Minitoba), 11:50 AM geologist sees Black BF runs across road 200 meters away There was a dead deer with ravens feeding on it. Creature ran with swinging arms near mixed pine, spruce and black poplar stand, clear sky, 10 deg C., located at 52° 41' N, 98° 57' W
[AD] -Calif., Humboldt County, fall 1960-1964 in the afternoon, near

Miranda and Myers Flat off Salmon Creek turnoff. Big ape near spring looks at 11 year old girl from 100 feet away. Girls sister had also seen a BF there, standing on a log. Area is redwood, fir, huckleberry, tick and madrone trees.
-Alabama, Lee County, 1-8 May 2004, near Opelika. Witness is a professional tracker.
May 1st, rainy, found 4 tracks 17x6 inches in sand.
May 2nd, investigated local caves met 4 hunters hired by farmer to kill BF.
May 4th, shots fired, BF runs past witness in hiding place.
May 5th, found more tracks, stride 5'8", casted, noted odor.
May 6th, 8 ft BF seen, weighing 650-725#, 12 feet away, popping teeth and making low growl. It was reddish brown, face and hands like black leather. The odor makes the eyes water.
-Washington, Kitsap County, mid-May 2003, 2004. Bainbridge Island. Witness was walking at 6PM on warm evening and heard branches breaking 50 yards away. Saw brown furry, 11 feet tall creature standing behind tree, with left side exposed. Hair was dark brown, long and wavy like afghan dog.
RONNIE AND ELDEEN ROSEMAN MADE
(NO MORE) THESE DOLLS FOR SALE
SKIP, THE SKUNK APE, & YOK THE YETI
RR
13.

[PAGE BREAK]

One year later at 4AM loud owl sound heard, then a tremendously loud series of ape-like sounds were heard.
-Arkansas, Pope County, near Russelville, August 12, 2003. Cattle were spooked and witnesses see 8-9 foot tall black hair and eyes BF of about 600#. Seen in high beam of lights. It was warm and clear about midnight, and the moon was nearly full, in a pine forest. Creature was 20-30 yards away, and leaning against a tree with shoulders. Eyes were dark brown and deep set under a prominent brow ridge, nose flattened and gorilla-like, as were lips and mouth.
-Ohio, Medina County, October 2000, near Wadsworth, north of I-76. Brown 7-9 ft BF seen striding across small clearing between two patches of woods at 5PM, 200 yards away
-Texas, Liberty County, near Cleveland, Hwy 105, May 29, 2004. Witness crossing Trinity River just before sunset. 40 yards down trail witness sees BF leap ten feet across trail like long jumper, and jump once again into woods .It was rusty-red color, 6 ft-200#, had a musky odor, and uprooted trees, as if to make a lean-to. Heavily wooded area of pine is swampy and marshy in areas, bald and black cypress at latter. It was hot, humid and clear. There was 3/4 moon that evening.
-Idaho, Latah County, Near St. Maries, Hwy 6. April 20, 2003. Tall dark green and black BF crosses road, and into forest. Head shaggy with long tightly wound hair hanging down. Area is in pine forest.

-Canada, British Columbia, Near Kamloops on Coquihalla Hwy, May 10, 2004. Witness sees two BF at scum pond 3-500 feet off hwy. One large slightly darker and was bent over, other smaller...father and son, witness says. 3:30 PM, cloudy, area in pine.

BIGFOOT IN THE NEWS

Cr Mark BylsmaA really big foot story, Mike Howell Vancouver Courier, June 22, 2 2004

CREDIT: Kristin Bradford, Vancouver Courier Chris Murphy: 'We have enough evidence here to warrant a government investigation into this creature...

Dressed in a three-quarter length black leather jacket, black pants, black shirt and black shoes, Chris Murphy seems out of place as he stands among the T-shirt and shorts crowd outside the Vancouver Museum on a hot June day. Carrying a thick black binder, which contains the draft of his book on the history of the Sasquatch, the 63-year-old retired B.C. Tel employee is all business as he escorts the Courier into the museum.

Inside, harried staff are putting the finishing touches on Sasquatch, a one-of-a-kind exhibit that traces the history of the creature, which some believe lurks in the B.C. wilderness.

The exhibit, which runs until next March, opened last week in conjunction with the release of Murphy's book, Meet the Sasquatch. Murphy, the exhibit's co-curator, wrote it with the help of fellow Sasquatch investigators John Green and Thomas Steenburg.

"We have enough evidence here to warrant a government investigation into this creature -- we've got Sasquatch hair, footprints, photos, sightings and even Sasquatch feces," Murphy said.

Sasquatch feces?

"Yes, but it's not in the exhibit or in my book because people just make jokes about it. I don't have any, but I know people who keep it in their freezers."

What Murphy does have is an amazing collection of Sasquatch artifacts, memorabilia, footprint casts and a copy of the famous 1967 Patterson-Gimlin film, which shows a tall, hairy, ape-like creature walking through the woods in Bluff Creek, Calif.

Also on view is a plaid jacket and pipe belonging to the late Rene Dahinden, who became famous when Kokanee beer featured the Sasquatch hunter in several television ads in the late 1990s.

For several years, Dahinden lived in a trailer at the Vancouver Gun Club in Richmond. There, he collected the lead shot from spent shells and sold it to help fund his trips to Northern California, where he would track the creature.

Murphy befriended Dahinden in 1993 when his son Dan contacted the legendary Sasquatch hunter about a paper he was writing on the elusive beast for a Capilano College course.

After that, the senior Murphy became obsessed with the Sasquatch, attending symposiums and accompanying Dahinden

on excursions into the bush.
"That's it -- that's the story of how I got started in the Sasquatch business."
Much of the collection belongs to Murphy, but he has borrowed maps, books, native masks and sculptures from university collections and Sasquatch enthusiasts.
Part of the exhibit honors his friend Green, a former Globe and Mail reporter, who's been hunting Sasquatch for decades from his home near Harrison Hot Springs.
Filing cabinets filled with books and wall maps surround a desk that is supposed to give the visitor a taste of Green's home office, in which he studies the creature.
Museum walls are also adorned with enlarged newspaper stories about Sasquatch, including the tale of bulldozer operator Jerry Crew, who is pictured in 1958 with casts of Sasquatch footprints he made after locating tracks in Bluff Creek, Calif. - the same area where Roger Patterson and Bob Gimlin shot their famous 1967 film.
Murphy gets excited when museum staff roll the film, shifting from foot to foot and pointing at the large screen. "See, see, this is Patterson running and he trips and falls - bango. He gets back up, and there it is right there, can you see it?"
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The credibility of the footage of the creature, however, has even been questioned by Murphy, who talked about it only reluctantly in a later telephone interview.
As the story goes, Murphy said when he enlarged frames of the film, he noticed something near the creature's waist that seemed foreign, possibly a belt buckle.
"Everybody says I say it was man-made. All I said to the newspapers is that it was an unusual object, and not identifiable. But when reporters ask, 'Is it possible that it's a hoax?' Don't forget that anything is possible. If you ask the question, 'Is it probable? That's better, now I can say 'No, it's not probable." But if you ask me if it's possible, well, it's possible that the Sasquatch is made out of cheese
Meet the Sasquatch, by Christopher L. Murphy, in association with JohnGreen and Thomas Steenburg (Hancock House Publishers, Blaine, WA,2004), available in softcover, $29.95, and hardback (Patron's edition,(500 available) - $75.00. A limited edition copy, bound in leather (25printed) - $400.00
This is the book that should be in every public library for people to refer to when they seek information on the Bigfoot/Sasquatch creature.
Let's talk about the photographs... these alone are worth the price of a copy of this book. Not just B&W, but an abundance of color pictures appear throughout the book, including photos of First Nation (North American Indian, for those non-PC) Petroglyphs and Pictographs, as well as tribal masks, color illustrations by Robert Bateman, Yvon DeClerc, as well as Paul Smith, and a chapter devoted to tracks and casts, with pictures of 14.

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MEET the
SASQUATCH
Christopher L. Murphy
in association with
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SASQUATCH
RICK RASMORE TOOK THIS PHOTO AT THE
NORTH ENTRANCE TO YELLOWSTONE PARK
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The chapter dealing with the Patterson/Gimlin film contains an account of the filming, has a reprint of the first article on the filming in the Eureka Times-Standard (Oct. 21, 1967), and includes a photograph of Patterson casting a track at the film site. Murphy also discusses a wood fragment said to have been picked out of the film and later recovered at the film site by Rene Dahinden (Murphy admits it is very difficult "to reconcile" photographs, showing the wood fragment at the film site in 1971, with what may be the same wood fragment as seen in the original footage (it may be seen in the famous frame 352, about ten feet behind "Patty." Of course, Murphy includes his table-top model of the film site, as seen at the Willow Creek Bigfoot Symposium. He also discusses the various claims of the film being a hoax, including "the Joihn Chambers connection, the Harry Kemball fiasco, the Clyde Reinke disclosure, the Murphy/Crook 'Bell' Issue, the Yakima Expose, the Woodward Client, and of course, the Long Shot."
A very nice comparison of Bigfoot, a human, and bears (the Usual
Suspects), by Paul Smith appears in this volume, as well as an interesting illustration, by Yvon DeClerc, of a female creature based on the Patterson/Gimlin, using foot size to calculate the height of four different sized creatures.
The book includes four charts of sightings distribution - BC, Washington/Oregon, N. California, and Idaho/Montana. (These are from an upcoming Hancock House book, John Green's The Best of Sasquatch/Bigfoot, based on reports from Green's record's up to 1980.) Also there is a distribution chart of North America, current through 2003, based on statistics from John Green, the BFRO, and DeClerc, displaying over 2,500 reported incidents from the past 100 years.
The book also contains a very nice tribute chapter to some of the more familiar American and Canadian researchers living (John Green, Tom Steenburg, Daniel Perez, Richard Noll, J. Robert Alley, Ray Crowe [and the International Bigfoot Society], Matt Moneymaker (and the Bigfoot Field Researchers Organization], and Bobbie Short), as well as deceased (Bob Titmus, Dr. Grover Krantz, and Rene Dahinden.)
As a disclaimer, I must point out that the review copy was sent

to me for free. But I can say, I like this book enough that I've already asked my wife for a hardback copy for my birthday.
Jerry Riedel, Vanocouver, WA
15.
Many of you may have attended the IBS Conference in Hillsboro, OR last May. Christopher Murphy gave a presentation on a table-top model of the filmsite at Bluff Creek where Roger Patterson and Bob Gimlin saw and filmed an alleged Bigfoot or Sasquatch. At that time, Murphy mentioned a planned exhibit, at the Vancouver Museum in Vancouver, BC. Hancock House Publishing has published Murphy's book in conjunction with the museum exhibit.
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A very nice comparison of Bigfoot, a human, and bears, The Usual Suspects by Paul Smith (if I'm not mistaken that is a self-portrait of Paul as the Human) is on page 123, as well as an

interesting illustration, by Yvon DeClerc, of a female creature based on the Patterson/Gimlin, using foot size to calculate the height of four different-sized creatures.
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16.
CLIFF OLSON AND DON
MONROE
DISCUSS
BIGFOOT TATICS AT RAY CROWE'S HOUSE
TC
DON MAY NOT MAKE IT TO POW-WOW
AS HE'S IN HOSPITAL. SAYS HE'S
"TOUGH AS NAILS," SO WE'LL EXPECT HIM SOON
FRANCOIS de SARRE AND OLIVER DECOBERT AT FIFTH
EUROPEAN SYMPOSIUM OF CRYPTOZOOLOGY IN
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM MAY 29-31, 2004. PHOTO TAKEN

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wand Nexion
Encyclopedia of
Cryptozoology
DUE THIS FALL FROM MICHAEL NEWTON
AUTHOR OF 179 OTHER BOOKS FROM
WESTERNS TO TRUE CRIME
WWW.MICHAELNEWTON@HOMESTEAD.COM/
By ALLAN TURNER
Copyright 2004 Houston Chronicle
J.E. "Smokey" Crabtree lives way down in the river bottoms of southwest Arkansas - a remote land where aquamarine light filters through eerie forests, water moccasins slice S-trails through duckweed-filled swamps and mystery is a living, breathing, tangible thing. It's there that the welder-turned-author first heard the call of the wild.

"It screams out, kind of like elephants," Crabtree said of the giant apelike creature he believes prowls the soggy woods near his Fouke, Ark., home. "It's come to our place several times at night aggravating the animals."

Crabtree, 77, has written three books about the "Bigfoot" creature, one of which became the basis for the 1973 cinematic thriller The Legend of Boggy Creek. Crabtree's often found huge footprints in the mud, he said, and his son once discovered an 8-foot-tall simian tangled in a fence near his home.

On Saturday, Crabtree will detail his decades-long hunt for Bigfoot at the third annual "Southern Crypto Conference" at Conroe's Lone Star Expo Center. Other speakers will include Bob Gimlin, who collaborated in the 1967 filming of an alleged Bigfoot in California, and Houston musician Ken Gerhard, who has searched the Texas-Mexico border for the giant thunderbirds of Native American lore.

"Cryptozoology is the pursuit of mysterious animals that are rumored to be legends or that are known to have existed but might be extinct," said conference organizer Chester Moore, a wildlife writer in Orange. "I'm a journalist, and I approach this from a pure journalistic standpoint. Whether these animals exist or not, there's still a story."

Moore, 30, has tracked Bigfoot in Louisiana and California and has prowled the woods of East Texas and Louisiana in search of the ivory-billed woodpecker, a once-common bird now feared extinct. He is the author of six books, ranging from Flounder Tactics to Boogers, Bears, Birds and Beasts, and his work regularly appears in Texas Parks and Wildlife magazine.

While Bigfoot lives in numerous legends, mainstream scientists generally scoff at reported Bigfoot encounters. At least some, though, have called for serious investigations. Jane Goodall, known for her work with chimpanzees in Tanzania, has noted that such encounters have been reported around the world by people with greatly differing backgrounds.

"As far as I'm concerned," she told the Denver Post last year, "the existence of hominids of this sort is a very real probability."

"Mythical or not mythical - we play the probabilities just like people do with the lotteries," said John Herron, program director for wildlife diversity at the Texas Department of Parks and Wildlife. "Maybe the chance is one-tenth of 1 percent, but lightning does strike. We have found new species of salamanders and plants."

The so-called "giant squid," a creature large enough to menace boats, long was thought mythical. Now established as fact, it is among marine biology's most intriguing areas of study.

Without evidence that can be subjected to standard scientific peer-review procedures, though, testimonials to Bigfoot's existence can't be regarded as anything but hearsay.

"We have so many animal sightings that clearly are inaccurate," Herron said. "Sightings of Bigfoot? No wonder. We do have black bears. We do have feral hogs. Even police detectives say that eyewitnesses sometimes aren't reliable."

Such reservations do not diminish the zeal of Bigfoot believers, some of whom, Herron said, have petitioned Parks and Wildlife to secure endangered species status for the creature.

"People have been seeing these things for hundreds of years, and they're not all just seeing bears or making up lies," Crabtree countered. "Unfortunately, the sightings typically get tabloid-style coverage: 'Bigfoot stole my grandmother!'

To date, some of the most convincing evidence supporting Bigfoot's existence was a 60-second movie shot 1967 by conference participant Gimlin and the late filmmaker Roger Patterson. The footage depicts the cavorting of a large apelike creature at Bluff Creek, Calif.

Earlier this year, Bob Heironimus, a retired Yakima, Wash., soft-drink bottler, proclaimed the movie a hoax, saying he had donned a gorilla suit for the filming. Gimlin was en route to Texas on Thursday and unavailable for comment.

"He hasn't commented in the past," a woman who identified herself as Gimlin's wife said when the family home was contacted by telephone, "and he's not going to comment now."

Such skirmishes leave Crabtree unfazed. For years, he said, he and his family have heard the mysterious cries they took to be from Bigfoot.

"I've found a lot of tracks that we could study real good," Crabtree said. "They're in the shape of an overgrown chimp, but they're 14 inches long. Whatever it is can take a 57-inch stride."

In the mid-1960s, Crabtree's son, Lynn, purportedly encountered Bigfoot while hunting squirrels on the family farm.

"He was following some horses, kind of wild horses that ran down to the lake," Crabtree said. "The boy thought maybe flies were after them. They were out in the water between some trees. After they settled down, he heard a yelping like a dog hung up in a fence."

Upon investigating, Lynn Crabtree discovered an unlikely creature struggling to free itself from the fence.

"It looked like it was part human and part animal," Crabtree said. "I figure it's a cross between something, but I have no idea what it is."

* From Loren Coleman

Conroe Courier - Conroe, TX, USA

Bigfoot evidence highlights Southern Crypto Conference

By: Billy Mau, Courier Staff June 28, 2004

A new look at an old video and a rare speech by a man that witnessed one of the most famous Bigfoot sightings ever highlighted Saturday's Third Annual Southern Crypto Conference at Conroe's Lone Star Convention Center.

Bob Gimlin appeared at only his third public conference to discuss the Bigfoot sighting that his friend Roger Patterson captured on October 20, 1967. This video has become the most famous footage of a Bigfoot creature and has endured years of analysis and skepticism.

Gimlin told the story of the encounter to an audience of cryptozoologists, researchers and enthusiasts. He said that people

always ask him why he didn't shoot the creature, because Gimlin had his rifle in hand when he came across the Bigfoot. Gimlin said that skeptics had told him that the footage
was meaningless without a body.
"I didn't shoot because things were happening really fast," he said.
"As long as it was walking away and posed no threat I had no reason to shoot it."
Gimlin took questions from the audience after his speech. One
17.

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person asked him if he would choose not to see the creature if he had the chance to do it again. Gimlin suffered ridicule from many during the years since the footage was taken, especially in the years immediately following the sighting he said.
Gimlin said that until recently he would probably have chosen never to have seen the creature. What he said changed his mind was an appearance he made at a convention prior to Saturday's event. It was at that event he said that people made him realize that there were those that believed him and in fact saw him as a living legend in the history of Bigfoot sightings.
"I'm darn glad I saw it now," Gimlin said to a standing ovation."
Prior to Gimlin's speech, Bigfoot researcher M.K. Davis gave a presentation of new data collected from the Patterson/Gimlin film.
Using new enhancing technology, Davis presented the audience with evidence of skin over muscle movement, visible teeth and other evidence that creates
a strong argument against the theory that the creature in the video was just a person in a gorilla suit.
Other topics covered in speeches Saturday included the Dequincy Roadkill, the mythological thunderbird and the supposedly extinct East Texas red wolf which conference organizer Chester Moore showed a video allegedly depicting the animal.
Two cryptozoology awards were handed out during the conference. M.K. Davis won the "Crypto Finding of the Year" award for his work with the Patterson/Gimlin film and Bob Gimlin won the "Smokey Crabtree Steward of Cryptozoology" award for his efforts to share his story with enthusiasts across the country.
From Gary Kish, 6/24
Just an update for you...
Was searching on 'Metolius' and found this in your #13/1992 publication (Track Record).
"Arlene had a couple of other things of interest...an early morning lady jogger on the Metolius River, Or., mysteriously disappeared a few years ago and was never seen again. Did BF take the lady? Who knows. Perhaps a wild animal?"

Definitely not BigFoot. The jogger's remains were found, just off the road at a road junction up and behind Camp Sherman. If I recall, a man who was the last one to see her alive, was also the one who supposedly 'found' her bones years later. This man was a suspect from the beginning. I believe he worked on Santiam Pass for ODOT. And was the suspect in another disappearance.
It's been about 10 years, and I'm not sure how it all turned out, or if he went to trial - but this murder was resolved.
GK
Gary....that's most interesting, thanks a lot. Will run it in the newsletter for others to see. But, wonder how many can't be resolved in such a way? Thanks again, Ray
G.K. If you're looking to verify what I wrote, the Sisters Nugget Newspaper may be the easiest place to find those details. IF Eric Dolson is still the editor, he may be able to narrow the time frame for you - the case received a lot of attention, as you might imagine in such a small community. Roger, owner of the Camp Sherman Store, may recall the details.
Regarding other disappearances....
I believe one of the more interesting open cases, is the young guy that went missing on Salmon Butte (Mt. Hood Forest / Salmon Huckle Berry Wilderness, OR). This was about 3 years ago.
The WILLAMETTE WEEK had a pretty extensive article.
This case had the two unusual aspects of:
a. He came to Oregon to go hiking with people he met on the internet.
His car was found at the trailhead, and I believe he signed the trailhead register, but then no trace was found.
I like to hike on Salmon Butte, and so this case has interested me.
You'll note this locale is just over the ridge from High Rocks and the upper Clackamas drainage, which has a long history of BF incidents.
Gary Kish
© 2004 by the Archaeological Institute of America, Primates Found Hibernating in Tropical Heat, Jun 23
LONDON (Reuters) - Bears and groundhogs escape the cold winter months by burrowing underground and hibernating but scientists said on Wednesday the trait is not limited to animals living in chilly climates.
Researchers in Germany have found that lemurs in Madagascar in the Indian Ocean, where winter daytime temperatures rise above 30 degrees Centigrade (86F), hibernate in tree holes for seven months of the year.
"To our knowledge, our findings are the first physiological confirmation of prolonged hibernation by a tropical mammal as well as the first proof of hibernation in a primate," said Gerhard Heldmaier, of Philipps University in Marburg, Germany, in a report in the science journal Nature.
This study shows hibernation has nothing to do with cold - it may happen even in a hot or warm environment," he added.

Rather than escaping chilly temperatures, Heldmaier and his colleagues said the Madagascar fat-tailed dwarf lemurs were bedding down and preserving energy because of less food during the dry season.
"It is an adaptation to get through periods when food is scarce. It is a mechanism of energy saving," said Heldmaier.
Bears usually experience a drop in temperature when they snuggle down for the winter slumber.
Heldmaier and his team found that the lemur's body temperature fluctuates by as much as 20 degrees Centigrade and depends on how well the tree holes are insulated. If they are not well insulated, temperature varies widely.
"No other hibernators show such a bouncing of body temperature between 15 and 33 degrees Centigrade," said Heldmaier.
b. I think it was his family that hired a psychic, who told them to the effect - their son had gotten hurt, but a big guy(!) that lives in the forest was taking care of him.
18.
Smokey Crabtree 2000 Ohio Bigfoot Conference
ER: BILL MILLER